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Pope Rules Out Any Change In Clerical Celibacy Rule

AMERICAN CITY, Feb. 1.—Pope Paul VI defended clerical celibacy today in some of the strongest terms he ever used on the subject.

He called it "a capital law for the Latin church" and made clear that he would not hear of any change.

In a speech to the faithful gathered in St. Peter's Square his weekly blessing appeared to be a reply in advance to Cardinal Jan Cardinal Alfrink, Bishop of Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Cardinal Alfrink has said he would come to Rome just directly before the pope and by the Dutch Pastoral Council that the mandatory rule of celibacy be abolished. The council, a representative body of priests and men, voted for married as celibate priests last fall.

Change Ruled Out

The pope said bluntly: "To allow it [celibacy] or put it: discussion cannot be done." He added that to abandon clerical celibacy would be "a step back which would mean a lessening of the faithfulness of love and sacrifice which our Latin church, after consummate experience and with immense courage and steady evangelism,



Pope Paul delivering his defense of clerical celibacy.

has imposed in its effort of severe selection and personal renewal" of his priestly ministry, one which defends the virginity of all God's people."

The pope said that celibacy "is certainly a high and demanding standard, whose observance demands an irreverent promise, a special charisma, that is to say, a superior and interior grace."

The pope added that by remaining celibate, priests were following in the footsteps of the disciples who abandoned everything to serve Christ. He said that the law enabled a priest "to dedicate himself completely and exclusively with undivided heart to his ministry to the faithful and the Christian community."

Supreme Witness

The pope said this made celibacy "a supreme witness to the reign of God, a unique sign which testified to the value of faith, of hope, of love... [and] Christian perfection."

"We must conserve it and defend it."

The pope asked Roman Catholics to pray for him and to pray that celibacy becomes better understood by both clergy and laity so that they both "esteem and venerate it."

Court Orders a 10-Day Delay in 1st Big Rail Lockout in U.S.

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—A federal court order last night postponed for ten days the first nationwide railroad lockout in history. Less than four hours before carriers were due to shut down operations,

The ruling also stayed a one-day strike by four short-haul unions in the Union Pacific Railroad, which triggered the lockout.

Secretary of Labor George Shultz revealed that before the action the government had been considering asking Congress special legislation to resolve a month dispute. Twice since World War II mandatory settlements have been legislated to avert rail tieups.

In light of the ten-day restraining order, Mr. Shultz explained, the administration has not yet precisely what it will do.

He said, however, that the will be used in efforts to help management and the unions reach voluntary agreements.

An agreement had been reached in December after the government had exhausted all legal routes under the railway labor law. Membership of three of the ratified it.

It of a fourth—the Sheet Workers' International Association—rejected the pact by a margin because of a work-share arrangement permitting employees to craft lines on minor jobs in a new set of negotiations down last week, the unions said. Mr. Shultz's request for a day moratorium and struck Union Pacific early yesterday.

National Railway Labor Conference, representing 123 major railroads, said these were "whip-tactics designed to frustrate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

11 GIs Are Killed, 81 Injured As Reds Intensify Attacks

SAIGON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Vietnamese Communist command pledged to fight the United States "until final victory," sharply stepped up its attacks today, four days before its scheduled 96-hour ceasefire for the lunar new year (Tet).

The Viet Cong inflicted the heaviest American casualties for four weeks in a 24-hour period, but reportedly lost more than 200 men in hard fighting ranging from the Mekong Delta south of Saigon to the far northern frontier along the Demilitarized Zone.

The U.S. command said 11 Amer-

cans were killed and 81 wounded in more than 50 rocket, mortar, sapper-commando and other attacks across South Vietnam, most of them in the Central Highlands and the populous coastal lowlands south of Da Nang.

The Communists hurled more than 250 rockets and mortars into 49 towns and allied bases, including four major American base camps.

The chief U.S. targets were the Phu Lai base camp occupied by Army combat support troops, 15 miles north of Saigon; the headquarters of the 173d Airborne Brigade, 200 miles northeast of Saigon; Camp Badilife, 14th Infantry Division, base camp 200 miles northeast of Saigon; and the 5th Special Forces Group, headquarters of 5,000 Green Berets at Nha Trang, 300 miles northeast of Saigon.

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Mr. Brandt accompanied what

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

ansfield Challenges Nixon in Expansion of ABM Sites

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—President Nixon's proposed expansion of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system was challenged yesterday by Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, who forecast exceeding \$50 billion.

"How the hell is it going to be asked. What is going to happen to people?"

A issue is of such magnitude I believe another debate is in

S. Held 27 Tests in 1969

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—United States apparently conducted at least twice as many wind atomic weapons tests over as the Soviet Union did, in annual report to Congress. Atomic Energy Commission tested 27 "publicly announced" ground tests in 1969. During same period, the AEC said tested 13 seismic shocks in the Union that probably came underground tests.

United States does not announce all its underground weapons, nor does it report all the tested Soviet tests. However, number of tests unannounced other nations is understood to more than three or four each

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Soviet Bid On Berlin Expected

Bonn Says Reds Want '4' to Meet

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Feb. 1—West Germany revealed to France yesterday that Russia was about to propose a time and place for a Big Four meeting on Berlin.

West German spokesman Rudolf Weichmar made the announcement during a final press conference that ended two days of meetings between French President Georges Pompidou and German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The final day's meetings were dominated by Berlin, and the French made a strong suggestion to the Soviet Union that if they wanted to get on with plans for a European security conference, they might begin with a gesture in Berlin.

Berlin Role Seen

Berlin could play an essential role in preparation for such a conference, French spokesman Leo Hamon said. He quoted Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann as saying that Berlin "could be a symbol of tension, but also a symbol of détente."

The two days of meetings under the friendship treaty of 1963 ended as euphorically as they had begun. "No outstanding differences on major problems," said a German spokesman. The Germans won French backing for their "opening to the East" and the French German understanding of their Mediterranean policy.

The Germans, despite what they refer to as their "traditional friendship with Israel," indicated that they were trying to improve relations with several Arab countries. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel thanked France for its good offices in representing West Germany with several Arab countries with which the Germans have no diplomatic relations.

Diplomatic sources last week had indicated that Russia had expressed interest in the latest Allied note on Berlin. According to Mr. von Weichmar yesterday, the Russian answer containing proposals for the time and place for a meeting will come in the next few days.

An Anecdote Is Told

The Germans used an anecdote to illustrate how good relations were between France and Germany. Yesterday, said Mr. von Weichmar, while Mr. Scheel and Mr. Schumann were talking, Mr. Scheel received a wire from Egon Bahr, the German special negotiator in Moscow.

Before he could even show it to his own chancellor, said Mr. von Weichmar, Mr. Scheel showed the note to the French.

"These little details," said Mr. von Weichmar, "show to what extent the Franco-German cooperation is functioning perfectly."

The emphasis was on the "new" relationship, which was something closer and more "personal" than the former, Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou were described as men who had known and liked each other for years while they were members of former governments.

Mr. Pompidou was quoted as saying that "everything is so difficult when we oppose each other, so much easier when we stand together."

French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said: "We were expecting a great deal from these conversations and we have not been disappointed, and that included our confidence in him."

Mr. Brandt said: "I am completely in agreement with President Pompidou, who this morning described the meetings as frank, full of confidence and useful."

They said a government official

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press
AS IS CUSTOMARY—Nikolai Patolichev (left), Soviet foreign trade minister, and Karl Schiller, West German minister of economics, lift glasses in a toast to the German piping for Russian natural gas swap. With them, an interpreter.

Bonn, Moscow Sign Gas-for-Steel Deal

ESSEN, West Germany, Feb. 1.—The Soviet Union and West Germany today concluded what is believed to be the biggest post-war commercial package ever negotiated by Moscow with capitalist partners.

The deal, under which Russian natural gas will be shipped to Bavaria in return for German steel pipe, was promptly signed in the glare of television floodlights at the Kaiserhof Hotel in this Ruhr industrial center, the Soviet Union will ship a minimum of \$663 million worth of natural gas to a delivery point on the Czech-

West German border, starting in July.

In return, German firms will send 1.2 million tons of steel pipe to Russia, adding some 1,500 miles of pipeline to the present Soviet network and stretching it to the rich new fields being developed in Siberia. Delivery is scheduled for completion by 1972.

To finance the deal, 17 German banks put together a low-interest credit of \$345 million, which can go higher.

(Los Angeles Times)

60 Priests, Nuns Jailed

A U.S. Adviser Is Expelled By Lagos Without Explanation

LAGOS, Feb. 1 (AP)—An adviser to President Nixon on Nigerian relief was expelled today by police who took him from his hotel to the airport. There was no public explanation of the action.

The adviser was Col. Eugene Dewey, representative in Lagos of Prof. Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Mr. Nixon's special envoy for Nigerian relief. Col. Dewey arrived several weeks ago and had made two trips to the Biafra area.

American diplomats who happened to be at the airport said Special Branch police officers accompanied Col. Dewey to the airport and made sure he bought a ticket on a Frankfurt-bound plane.

He was told that he was neither being deported nor declared persona non grata but simply that he must leave at once, the diplomats said.

U.S. Embassy spokesman said they could find out nothing because it was Sunday.

Col. Dewey is an American Army officer and an expert in logistics. Mr. Ferguson was appointed almost a year ago to see what the American government could do on relief to both sides of the war.

Informants said Col. Dewey was awakened by a telephone call about 7 a.m. at his Lagos hotel and asked to come down on business. He showered and dressed but as soon as he emerged from the room, he was told to bring his gear for immediate departure.

British troops immediately issued a full alert and sealed off the area with roadblocks. The military spokesman said all cars were being searched and unauthorized pedestrians refused entry into the area.

A crowd gathered shortly after the explosion, but it was quickly dispersed by police reinforcements, the spokesman said. Bomb disposal experts have been called in to identify the explosive.

Protestant groups have been massing at the bottom of Shankill Road for the last six nights, and on several occasions have attempted to storm Unity Flats.

British troops immediately issued a full alert and sealed off the area with roadblocks. The military spokesman said all cars were being searched and unauthorized pedestrians refused entry into the area.

A military spokesman in Cairo said the Egyptians destroyed several armored cars and "all the occupants of the Israeli position were killed."

He said the Israelis also suffered "heavy casualties" in an exchange of artillery fire the length of the canal during which three Egyptian civilians were wounded.

The Israeli military command said a force of ten to 20 Egyptians ambushed an Israeli motorized patrol in the Ismailia sector but was driven off. The command reported no damage or casualties, but said the Egyptians were seen pulling back to their own lines carrying wounded.

Tel Aviv said two Israeli soldiers were slightly wounded in the artillery battle.

An army spokesman in Damascus said Syrian tanks opened fire on an Israeli position in the Golani Heights early yesterday. He said there were no Syrian casualties and Israeli losses were unknown.

Blast Rocks Troop Billet In Belfast

BELFAST, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Explorers blew a five-foot hole in a former Royal Ulster Constabulary station housing British troops to-night, a military spokesman said.

Other sources said the question of the imprisonment of the missionaries, all of whom worked in Biafra during the civil war, was discussed yesterday at decision-making levels by Nigerian officials.

Jail Terms Issued

The Nigerian government announced last night that 38 priests had been sentenced to six months in jail for breaking the country's immigration laws, but added the sentences would be reviewed in the next few days.

However, sources here said that of the 60 missionaries held in Port Harcourt under various forms of detention, 30 priests—17 Irish and three British—were given six-month terms, and others acquitted or fined.

A further 28 missionaries, including ten nuns and Bishop Joseph Whelan of Owerri, are reported in Port Harcourt after being summoned by military authorities.

Catholic sources say this means all Catholic relief personnel in the southern area of the former rebel enclave have now been withdrawn.

The Catholic Secretariat, which coordinates relief activities in Nigeria, has told the Interdenominational National Advisory Committee of Voluntary Agencies that it was pushed over the attitude of those in charge of the relief effort towards Catholic participation.

In a statement to the committee last Thursday, but released today, the secretariat asked committee members to persuade those in authority "to draw immediately upon the expertise, experience and dedication of our men and women called yesterday on the ambassador,

in its statement, the secretariat denied using relief as "Trojan horse" for furthering its religious aims.

Bishop Brian D. Usanga, Nigerian secretary-general of the secretariat, left here yesterday by road for Port Harcourt where he will try to contact the detained missionaries, a secretariat spokesman said.

State Department officials said the complete show for a visiting head of state, including the White House white-tie dinner, long had been scheduled during his Feb. 24-25 stay here. There would be no change, they said.

In New York on Friday, however, Mayor Lindsay's office took the unusual step of issuing a statement declaring: "There have been no requests for an official welcome in New York for President Pompidou. There will not be an official welcome." Further, the mayor has not responded to an invitation to attend a ball at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel sponsored by Franco-American societies.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said he and House Speaker John McCormack had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

N.Y. Snubs French President, But D.C. Dusts Off Red Carpet

By Warren Unna

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP)—Although New York Mayor John V. Lindsay has announced he will snub Georges Pompidou when he arrives in March, Washington still intends to go all out for the president of France.

State Department officials said the complete show for a visiting head of state, including the White House white-tie dinner, long had been scheduled during his Feb. 24-25 stay here. There would be no change, they said.

He acknowledged that the joint session plan had been worked out before Congress learned that Mr. Pompidou had contracted to sell Libya's new revolutionary government a large arms shipment, including some 100 Mirage jet fighter planes. But he anticipated no serious protests from members of Congress, not even from the New York legislators.

Rep. Bertram L. Podell,

In Senate Staff Report

Optimism on GI Pullout Challenged

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP).—Optimism in Washington about the outlook for full withdrawal from the Vietnam war was seriously questioned in a Senate staff study.

The report said the potential for success in total withdrawal from the conflict rests on the basis that "nothing tops

the present situation regarding the conflict in the sense that it might tip the balance in favor of the United States."

The NSC staff, directed by Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, currently is making its own on-site study of the state of the war.

Its objective, with greater resources, is similar: to check the validity of progress claims in the "Vietnamization" of the war. The official assessment is "cautious optimism."

There is general agreement, Mr. Lovenstein and Mr. Moose re-

ported, as official accounts show,

and in an 18-page public report. In the latter, they concluded that:

"The assumptions regarding the present situation in Vietnam and the expected course of developments in that country, on which U.S. policy is apparently based, seem to rest on far more ambiguous, confusing, and contradictory evidence than pronouncements from Washington and Saigon indicate."

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Associated Press
TAKEOFF—Wild mallard ducks taking off from the partly frozen Mystic River at Mystic, Conn., where residents have begun feeding the starvation-faced birds.

U.S. May Evacuate Laotians in Face of Expected Red Push

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 1 (NYT).—The United States is planning evacuation of thousands of citizens in the Plain des Jarres this week in the expectation of a counter-offensive by Communist forces.

The defense ministry spokesman, Phongsavan Khoukay, told reporters that the Laotian military and the North Vietnamese Pathet Lao forces to open a major attack no later than mid-March.

American officials and most foreign and military observers in other countries agree that an assault is likely. They expect the Communist forces to recapture the mountainous region in central Laos, which they lost last summer after being controlled for more than a year.

The conquest of the strategic Plain des Jarres was the most notable victory by the Pathet Lao government in many years.

A military morale in this battered country still thrives on it.

The evacuation will involve up to 15,000 displaced persons

who were settled in the Plain des Jarres after being evacuated early last summer during fighting near Xiang Khouang, in the southeast, and were well on the way to turning the area into a livable place.

Now they will once more join the homeless of a war, which according to the government numbers 600,000, more than a fifth of the total population.

No decision on this major population move has been made by the Laotian government, but the United States is preparing an transport in the expectation that such a decision is forthcoming.

The fighting, with rightist and neutralist troops on one side and Pathet Lao on the other, broke out in 1963 when a three-way coalition collapsed.

The expected offensive is causing concern to the government of Premier Souvanna Phouma as well as to the United States, which sustains the Laotian military effort.

The defense of the plain is largely in the hands of the clandestine army of Meng mountain tribesmen, commanded by Gen. Vang Pao, the most effective—some say the only effective—fighting force on the government's side. It is feared that a battle for the plain, which is in Iuor country, may prove costly to Gen. Pan's forces.

Military forces estimate that 16,000 enemy troops, mainly North Vietnamese regulars, are in position in an arc running from the north to the east of the plain against about a third as many government troops.

Another cause for concern is that a segment of the government forces may try to embolden the enemy troops. That they would attempt an attack on the nerve center of the clandestine army at Long Cheng, about 15 miles southwest of the Plain des Jarres.

While few experts believe that the Communist forces could cross the rugged jungle-covered mountains between the Plain des Jarres and Long Cheng in sufficient force to hold the Mao centers, there is concern that a raid in force strong enough to destroy the installations and drive off the Americans and the Meos at headquarters is possible.

In fact," said the consultants, "the talk in Saigon, among Vietnamese as well as Americans, is in terms of keeping some 250,000 troops there for years."

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aiwan to Get 34 F-100A Jets from U.S. Besides 20 F-104s

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP).—The Republic of China is getting 34 aircraft from the United States to modernize its air force, Pentagon said yesterday.

F-100, a fighter-bomber, has back 16 years, will complete the 20 F-104 interceptors also to Taiwan.

Pentagon said the F-100A agreement preceded the flap in Taiwan over the request to arm \$5.5 million to buy Chinese a squadron of modern interceptors.

Many State Department officials opposed the F-4 proposition and were upset that the initiative was taken in the House of Representatives rather than in the Nixon administration's military assistance program appropriation earlier month.

Modernization Program

F-100A's, the Pentagon said, are provided as part of the modernization program under way.

"Number of years by which" 12 F-86 squadrons of Korean vintage are being replaced.

Nationalistic Chinese already about 55 F-100s. The planes, the thin-winged F-104, designed for air-to-air, can carry a sizable load.

Administration officials said of the F-104 Starfighters proved by the Defense Dept. shortly before Nov. 20, Rep. Robert E. F. Sikes, D., introduced an amendment to "sign-off bill to appropriate to give Taiwan a squadron

planes.

latest F-100A deal came to a result of questions put

Pentagon about a contract

the North American

was receiving \$2.2 million

million those oil planes.

F-100A's to be sent to

are currently in storage in Arizona desert at Davis

an Air Force base.

is the manufacturer

of the F-104. The contract

agreement made no mention

the planes were being re-

Probably There Are More Phones Than People in Washington, D.C.

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (WP).—Washington soon may become the world's first major city with more telephones than people.

In fact, it may already be.

There were 884,048 phones here on Jan. 1, 1968, which, according to the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., produces a ratio of 98.1 phones to every 100 persons.

AT & T figured a population of 850,000, but that may be high. No one really knows how many people now live in the city. The Metropolitan Council of Governments guesses 825,000 as of last July. The Census Bureau says 802,000 in July, 1968, and 801,000 in July, 1969.

None of the world's other large cities has even approached

this mark. In New York where there are more telephones than any other place, the phone-peoples ratio was only 78.8 at the beginning of 1969.

Foreign cities drop even lower. Some examples: Paris, 57.5;

London, 41.2; Tokyo, 36.2 and Mexico City, 8.8.

In the United States, the sole contenders to Washington's distinction are White Plains, N. Y. (67.5), and Southfield, Mich. (63.5). The U.S. average is 54.02.

What makes Washington the aberration that it is? The answer to this question, like most, appears to be the government for the phone company. You find a higher percentage of workers with phones on their desk. In an industrial city, you have only supervisors with phones."

In addition, a high percentage of homes have more extra extensions than normal. Of the 824,048 phones on Jan. 1, 1969, 431,137 of them were residential—and, of those, 169,439 represented extensions.

The existence of the court orders, issued soon after the disturbances, was disclosed for the first time by representatives of the three national magazines during separate interviews yesterday. According to the representatives, Time, Life and Newsweek have complied with the subpoenas, but Newsweek hopes to work out an informal agreement to delete the names of any confidential informant before it delivers its files.

The disclosure came amid growing concern among newspaper editors and news executives of television networks about what they believe to be an increasing effort by authorities to collect intelligence about radical movements from the news media.

Some of this concern rose to the

surface last week with the disclosure that the government had subpoenaed the tapes and unused portions of a Columbia Broadcasting System television program on the Black Panther party shown on Jan. 6.

A Justice Department spokesman said yesterday that the recent actions in no way represented a change in policy. He said that for years the department had seen information from the news media, particularly in civil-rights cases in the South, sometimes voluntarily and sometimes through subpoenas.

But spot checks with publishers and news executives in several major cities indicated a widespread feeling that in recent months there have been intensified federal, state and local demands on newspapermen for photographs and notes.

In Chicago, spokesman for the four major newspapers and television stations reported immediate action of such demands, particularly in regard to recent incidents involving the Panthers and the Weathermen. One television channel contend that the search for, and reproduction of, film strips requested by various courts had cost the station some \$10,000 in overtime and equipment.

J.G. Trezzani, general manager of the Chicago Daily News and Sun-Times and president of Chicago's Newspaper Publishers Association, expressed concern over what he described as the practice of "drag net subpoenas" where the newspapers were ordered to make available all their files in the hope that they would disclose some genuine information. He charged that this had led to "reckless fishing expeditions" through newspaper offices and to "harassment" of the editorial staff.

Action Planned

As a result, he said, the association was preparing steps to quash a subpoena in a test case designed to establish guidelines for a more orderly process of obtaining materials from the media.

Norman E. Isaacs, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said in Louisville: "If we start by accepting the jurisdiction of the federal courts into our files, we can become vulnerable to all kinds of local or congressional investigations."

John Thomas Cochran, of Bethesda, said the group would begin fund-raising activities soon and would open a campaign to try to persuade Mr. Shriver to run for the Democratic nomination.

The ambassador has said he does not plan at this time to seek the nomination, but has not closed the door to such a possibility.

People for Shriver Push His Candidacy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 1 (AP).—Officers of a "People for Shriver Committee" registered Friday with the state administrator of election laws in support of Sargent Shriver, U.S. ambassador to France, for governor of Maryland.

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Italy Living Costs Rise

ROMA, Feb. 1 (Reuters).—The cost of living in Italy was seven percent higher in December last year than in December, 1968, accord-

ing to statistics published here today.

Conn. Judge Sees Son Plead Guilty To Drug Charge

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 1 (NYT).—A circuit court judge, who once ordered the arrest of a group of Connecticut parents for serving liquor to teen-agers at parties in their homes, watched Friday as his son pleaded guilty to a heroin charge.

He charges that Americans "honor the folklore of the corporation state, respect its desires, and walk to the measure of its thinking." The techniques of the corporation state "are to produce climates of conformity that make any competing idea practically untenable."

Plainly sympathetic with student unrest, he urged adults to display adult unrest.

Had Given Warning

But at the time, the CAB said that it would rescind the increase on Feb. 1 unless, by then, the industry had developed a plan to divide fares when a passenger bought a single ticket for travel on a major trunk airline and a smaller connecting line.

For example, a passenger who buys a single ticket from Albany to San Francisco might fly from Albany to New York on Mohawk Airlines, then to San Francisco on United Air Lines. The controversy is how the total fare would be divided between the two airlines.

The CAB said that such joint fares should be less than the sum of the connecting fare and ordered the airlines to develop formulas that would produce the lower fares as well as provide for the sharing between different lines.

The 11 carriers that comprise the "trunk," or long distance, airline industry, have turned down a variety of possible formulas to share revenues with the nine smaller short-haul "local service" airlines. The CAB has also rejected several formulas submitted by the larger airlines.

The rollback applies only to fares on the trunk airlines' routes. The

newly formed

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Obituaries

Sergei J. Denham Dies at 73; Was Director of Ballet Russe

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—Sergei J. Denham, director of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo from 1936 until the mid-1960s, died Friday in St. Clare's Hospital. Mr. Denham, 73, was struck by a bus here Thursday.

Although the Ballet Russe became inactive here in 1963-65, Mr. Denham continued as manager of the Ballet Foundation. Earlier he had been an executive in the Bankers Trust Co., with an unusual dream for a banker.

"My dream," he said in 1945, "was to eliminate private ownership from the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and to make it the property of a cultural and educational trust with no commercial interest to guide it. I am happy to say that that plan has been carried through."

Mr. Denham, who was born in Moscow, studied at the University of Moscow. He was interested in the imperial ballet from the first performance his parents took him to see.

After the Russian revolution in 1917, he became treasurer of Adm. Alexander V. Kolchak's short-lived government, which fought the Bolsheviks in Siberia. Mr. Denham made his way from Shanghai to the United States in 1921.

Joining Bankers Trust, he was sent to be the representative in Central Europe. He was later stationed in Vienna, Paris and London, keeping up his interest in ballet and developing friendships with artists.

After Leonide Mass

Tories Offer To Cut Taxes, Curb Crimes

Heath, Aides Produce Election Manifesto

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Britain's Conservative opposition today offered the nation a vote-catching package of tougher law enforcement, lower taxes and a crackdown on wildcat strikes if it wins power in coming national elections.

Party leader Edward Heath, who hopes to be Britain's next prime minister, announced the blueprint at the end of a three-day election strategy meeting with 25 of his top brass, including his whole "shadow" cabinet.

The Conservative leaders met for 15 hours of talks at a plush hotel in suburban Surrey.

At the meeting ended, angry farmers, who have been holding demonstrations against the Labor government's farm price policies, staged another demonstration outside the conference hotel.

More Incentives

The blueprint, with which the Conservatives hope to oust Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government, contained these main promises:

- Reductions in direct taxes in order to give workers and businessmen greater incentives. Scrapping of the unpopular selective employment tax on workers in service industries. Introduction of a value-added tax similar to that in use in the Common Market countries and now under study by the Nixon administration in the United States.

- Introduction of legislation to make union contracts enforceable by law and permit prosecution of wildcat strikers. Union contracts in Britain at present cannot be legally enforced.

- Better pensions, particularly for one category of Britons, mostly in their eighties, who currently do not qualify for any pensions at all.

- Enforcement of law and order by tightening the existing law of trespass.

- Revision of present legislation on immigration. The Conservatives want immigrants from Commonwealth countries to be treated on the same basis as aliens and admitted only for specific periods instead of indefinitely.

The blueprint also contained proposals for increased subsidies for homebuilding and a so-called "save-as-you-earn" plan.

Portuguese Highway Toll

LISBON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The total of persons killed in road accidents in Portugal last year was 1,087, official figures revealed yesterday, and 22,301 were injured.

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Ultimatum to Wilson

British Unions Demanding Inflation of the Economy

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—As in most other countries, national economic policy in Britain is in theory determined by the government—the Treasury, the cabinet, the Parliament. In recent days, there has been a startling innovation: The trade unions have announced that they are taking over the burden.

More remarkable, they can within broad limits—and almost certainly will. No one has used the ugly word here so far, but the accurate term for what the unions have decided is extortion.

In mid-January, the Trades Union Congress—analogous to the AFL-CIO—issued an ultimatum to the government: Either inflate the economy by lower taxes and easier credit or we will do it by an avalanche of demands for greatly increased wages. Our demands to be backed, if necessary, by a wave of strikes.

Decision on Election

An interesting corollary to this is no means empty threat, and one that should fascinate the students of politics, is that it may not only hamstring freedom of government decision but also may limit Prime Minister Harold Wilson's choice of when he calls for the next election. There is considerable speculation that he will be obliged to hold it sooner rather than later, before the euphoric effect of more money in the workers' pocket becomes translated into higher prices for what their workfolks buy in the market.

According to this line of thought, Mr. Wilson may call an election about May, on the theory that workers by then will be flushed with increases, and the resulting higher costs will not yet have hit the consumer and soured his vote. The Conservatives, who are not notable for attributing to the Socialists any but the basest motives, are convinced that this is just what Mr. Wilson has in mind.

To put the most charitable construction on what looks like a very arrogant piece of bullying, it can be argued that the unions are essentially correct in their conclusion that the economy can stand a refresher. After years of struggle, Britain has finally moved to a position of surplus in its balance of payments—an expected \$1.2 billion in the fiscal year ending in March—and can afford to let up on the restraints that have held down home consumption and the rate of economic growth.

But the wholesome way to do it is by easing credit to permit industrial investment, and the political way—for winning an election—is to reduce taxes. The worst way is to permit wage inflation without corresponding gains in productivity. Enough of it, and Britain will be back to where it was: higher prices, lower exports, balance of payments difficulty, and once again the miserable "stop-go," boom-and-bust economy.

To be sure, the TUC has included an "if" in its threat: If Roy Jenkins, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will stimulate the economy by lower taxes and easier credit, the unions will not go on a wage rampage, they implied.

Milan Police Quell Neo-Fascist Rampage

MILAN, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—Several hundred youthful neo-Fascists rampaged briefly through this northern industrial city today. They attempted to storm the university-center of left-wing activity—but were driven off by police.

Several youths were arrested, including one armed with a pistol and a cudgel inscribed with the words "Mussolini, I Shall Avenger You."

They were later released but will face charges of resisting police orders to disperse. The outbreak occurred after a rally of European neo-Fascist groups here.

Useful Addresses in Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

For your local Congress, Committee, news and information, contact the Vienna Convention Bureau, Stadlg 6-8, Vienna 1, Austria. Tel: 43 16 68.

HUNGARY 1970

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the **International Herald Tribune**.



ANTI-SOUTH AFRICAN DEMONSTRATION—The front row wearing alternately black and white masks and clothes, anti-apartheid marchers parading Saturday in London at the site of the South African-Twickenham rugby match, the last of the Springbok tour.

Foes of Springboks Assailed By Fans as Rugby Tour Ends

LONDON, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—

Hundreds of cushions rained down from two tiers of the grandstand onto the heads of about 300 demonstrators who were confronted by a four-deep cordon of police guarding the touchline.

The "battle of the cushions" raged for at least 15 minutes as demonstrators returned the fire. Some of them switched the attack to the police.

Rugby officials made repeated pleas over loudspeakers to the crowd "not to take matters into your own hands."

Many scuffles broke out as demonstrators clashed with fans on one side and police on the other.

About 2,000 policemen were on duty and made 26 arrests. Another 46 demonstrators were ejected from the ground.

Nine policemen and 15 civilians were injured, most of them receiving treatment for eye irritations caused by the smoke bombs.

Before the game anti-apartheid organizers rallied about 2,500 supporters for a peaceful protest march to the rugby ground.

Church Body To Support Development

MONTRÉAL, Switzerland, Feb. 1

(AP)—The World Council of Churches decided yesterday to set up a new "world development fund" which will be financed mainly by its more than 200 member churches throughout the world.

The new fund will be administered by a special commission, which will be working in the council's Geneva headquarters, and by regional offices.

In announcing the decision here, the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, council secretary-general, told a news conference that all member churches, including those in the countries requiring development aid would be asked to contribute a minimum of two percent of their regular church budgets beginning next year.

He declined to speculate on the size of total contributions. But he said that he hoped it would be a "considerable amount." Other sources at the Montrœux conference of church experts on development urged creation of the fund, privately anticipated an annual figure of \$80 to \$100 million.

The decision was announced at the end of a five-day world consultation on ecumenical assistance to development projects in which more than 100 representatives from 50 countries, half of them from the developing world, took part.

The Roman Catholic Church, which will not participate in the fund, was represented by several observers.

Dr. Blake said that the council's executive committee had received authority to create the fund but did not wish to proceed without the advice of experts on how to handle development questions in a practical manner conforming to the spirit of Christianity.

One funeral is planned for tomorrow and the others scheduled later in the week.

Students say the procession will not be a demonstration, but only a "mass walk."

Police officials continued to express fear that new rioting may erupt in the coming days. Brig. Gen. Vincent Rava, head of the National Police, made the warning and added that he had placed guards at key locations in Manila.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos went on radio and television yesterday and said pro-Filipino plotters were behind the riots. He said their aim was to overthrow his government and replace it with a Chinese-inspired regime.

Health authorities said he contracted the disease in a Meschede hospital, where the first smallpox victim, 30-year-old electrician Bernd Klein, was being treated. Mr. Klein apparently caught smallpox on a trip to Pakistan.

Twelve persons in the vicinity of Meschede have come down with the disease, and more than 200 are in quarantine in hospitals in the area.

As the number of smallpox cases spread, it was disclosed today in Frankfurt that Portugal, Spain, Greece and Great Britain have begun requiring West Germans crossing their borders to have valid smallpox vaccination certificates.

"I can only say to our people rest assured we have the situation well under control," he said.

"To the insurrectionary elements, I have a message, too: Any attempt at forcible overthrow of the government will be put down immediately. I will not allow the Communists to take over. Never will the president be coerced to give away the liberty of our people," he said.

As Mr. Marcos spoke, 200 troops with machine guns patrolled the darkened grounds of the palace along with regular presidential guards. Two fire trucks and two army jeeps with machine guns also stood on the lawn. Troops also guarded all approaches to the palace.

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Today the government of Punjab State faced a possible breakup after the rightist Hindu Jan Sangh party told the government to reject last Thursday's award of this state to Punjab by Feb. 10 and threatened unspecified steps if it did not comply.

Chief Jonathan, acting after his ruling National party was defeated in last Tuesday's elections by the Congress-party opposition, said: "I have seized power. I admit it, and I am not ashamed of it. And I know that in my country the majority of the people are behind me."

He said a new election will be held soon.

Opposition officials left in charge of their party machine refused to be quoted by name for fear of further reprisals.

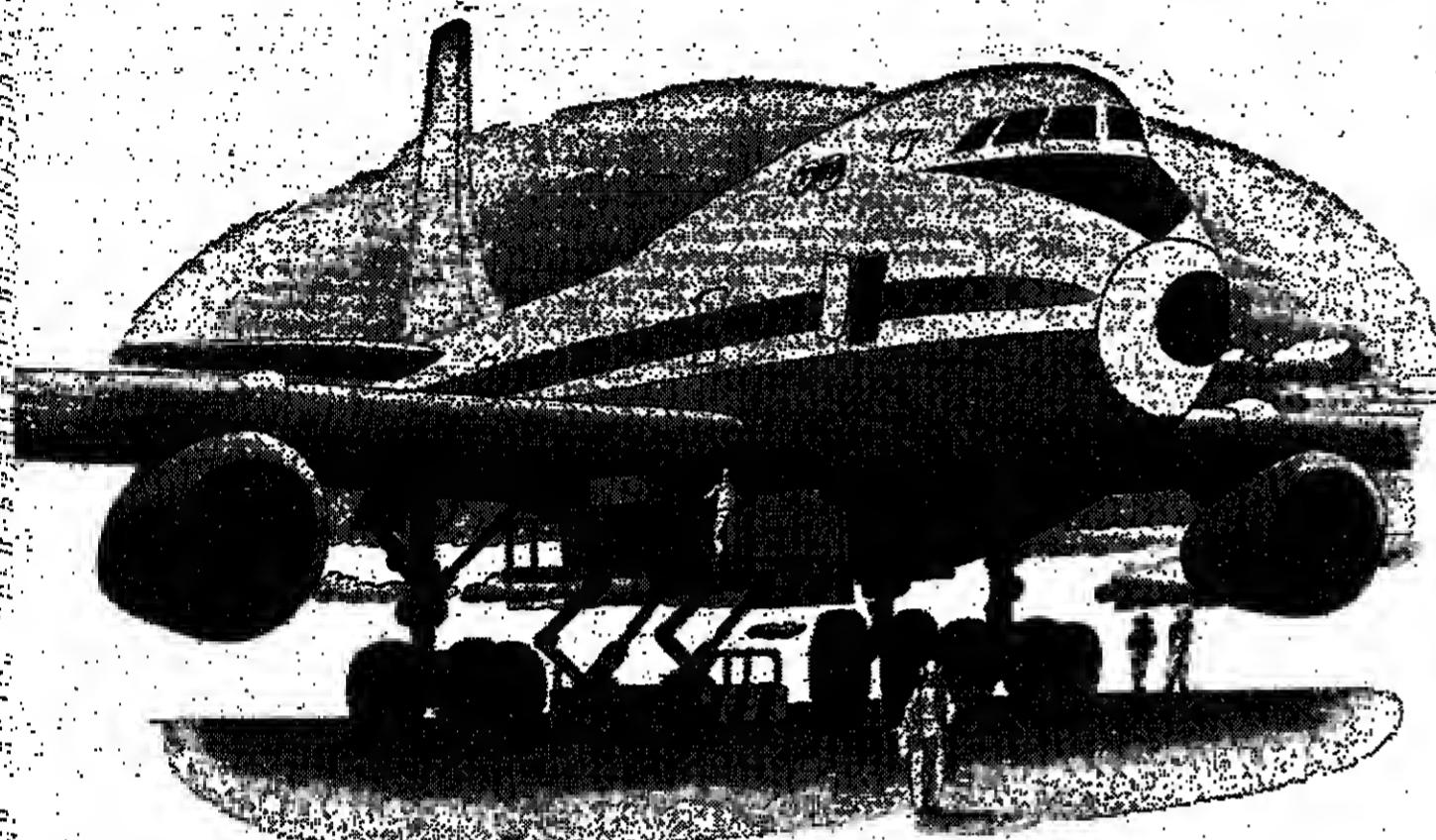
"We are the legal government," an official said, "and we have drawn this to the attention of UN Secretary-General U Thant."

On Boycott Election

Congress party officials also said they would not take part in a new election and rejected Chief Jonathan's plans to draw up a new constitution.

"How can we contest elections run by an illegal government?" one official asked. "The Indian cabinet of Premier Mariano Rumor.

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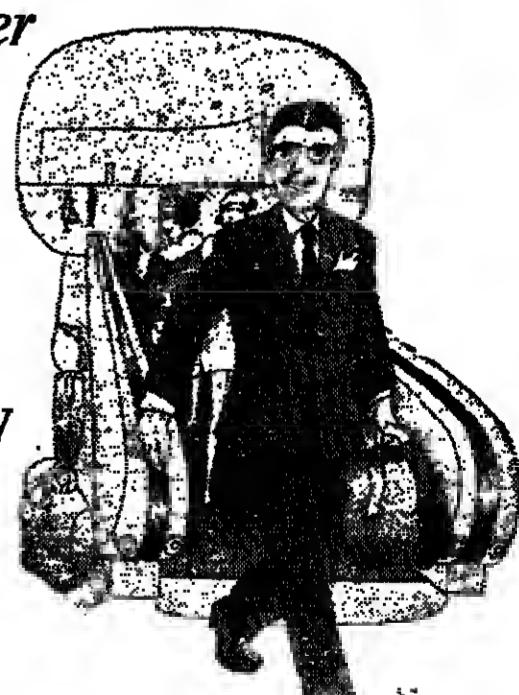
The planes will taxi right up to the terminal. Hydraulic powered jetways will take you right from the cabin into Flight Wing One.

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Page 6—Monday, February 2, 1970 *

The Basic Economic Issue

The Economic Report of the President is a remarkably explicit and useful document. It discloses the strategy of the Nixon administration for checking inflation and avoiding a serious recession in the coming year. It describes a rather shallow valley of unemployment that the economy must cross in the next two years. It looks across to the other side of that valley, where it sees a promised land of 4.3 percent growth, 3.8 percent unemployment, and negligible inflation.

Even on the other side of the valley, however, the report indicates resources are going to be limited, and the nation will have to make hard choices if there is to be any fundamental reordering of national priorities. In a nutshell, it says resources are already spoken for. There is not going to be any big fiscal dividend to be used for public programs beyond those for which the President has already spoken. People can have more government programs only if they are willing to give up some private consumption or housing or business investment.

But on this side of the valley, life still has its turbulence and disorder. In the first year of the Nixon administration, inflation accelerated. Interest rates reached their highest levels since the Civil War and housing construction plummeted. Labor productivity, which had been rising steadily for a decade, turned downward. Major collective bargaining agreements averaged 8.2 percent higher and unit labor costs increased 7 percent, the sharpest jump since 1951. Profits declined and the stock market sank. The growth in real national output stopped.

* * *

One major fault in the position of the President is that he disowns any responsibility for this combination of events. The inflation was the consequence of the preceding five years of mismanagement by the opposition party, he insists. Certainly it is true that Mr. Nixon inherited an inflationary economy. But the new administration committed errors of its own.

The President's declaration that he would not intervene in wage and price decisions—reiterated in Friday's press conference—undoubtedly contributed to the acceleration of inflation. Ideology makes it difficult to reverse this position on jawboning or wage-

price guideposts. But the Council of Economic Advisors acknowledges "government has a considerable influence on conditions of demand and supply and consequently on prices in particular markets" and that government should try to correct "malfunctions" in particular markets.

The administration was too hasty in committing itself to tax reduction last year. It has now sought to correct its fiscal errors by producing a very tight budget—the expenditure of \$200.4 billion will mean a rise of only \$3 billion over the preceding year. But the projected budget surplus of \$1.3 billion does not appear to measure up to the President's own objective of achieving a surplus large enough to permit an early easing of monetary restraint. His economic advisers have cautioned that the rate of monetary expansion is particularly difficult to determine because of uncertainty about the adjustment of the economy to lower demand.

* * *

The word gradualism has disappeared from the lexicon of the Nixon administration. But the attack on inflation described in this report will be gradual. In fact, the projected rise in the prices of all goods included in the gross national product is forecast to be 4.3 percent in 1970—only fractionally lower than the rise of 4.7 percent in 1969.

For the long run, the first Nixon Economic Report is outstanding in sharply raising the question of where the resources will come from if future public needs are to be served.

The Nixon administration has thrown down a challenge to its opponents to come out

for higher taxes to pay for any new programs they propose.

This is fair enough. There will not be resources to deal with important public needs unless the people of this country are willing to raise the necessary taxes and to get rid of wasteful military or civilian government programs.

The President's Economic Report deserves credit for focusing public attention on the basic issue. It may succeed in its objective of raising the level of public debate. But the President has an additional responsibility to propose and promote the hard choices that must be made if this issue is to be resolved in the broad public interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Behind the Veil in Prague

The resignation of Premier Cernik, once a hero of Prague's liberal "spring" and later after the Soviet occupation—a reluctant adjuster to it—falls, moves Czechoslovakia yet closer to the condition of "normalization" that is the Soviet goal. His replacement, Mr. Strougal, was Interior Minister (head cop) in the discredited Novotny regime and has devoted himself more recently to attacking Dubcek liberals. Yet the change has its subtleties. Behind a veil, Communist party chief Husak continues his tough, deft effort to tread the line between popular desires and pressures. Even as Strougal moved "up" to the premiership, for instance, Husak maneuvered him out of his most power-laden party positions. As premier, moreover, he has the thankless responsibility for running the economy. Cernik's failure at the task gave his foes their opening to do him in.

In the single area of Czechoslovak public life which permits of some relief, former party leader Alexander Dubcek has cleared

the hurdle of conservative opposition and made it safely to Turkey as his country's ambassador. Mr. Husak managed this move courageously. Its significance is that Dubcek and other liberals, while they have lost power and position, are not to be treated as criminals, as the losers in so many other Communist power struggles have been treated.

Otherwise, Prague is grim. The common attitude of "Why work for the Russians?" has made production plummet. Radio Prague declares absenteeism is the "invisible enemy." Cernik has accused the nation of "working in effect a 3 1/2-day week." The government lacks the means to provide incentives and the will to tighten up discipline. In the life of the mind, where the Dubcek period gleamed, "suitable conditions for calm, creative work" have been officially reserved for those who "conform with the requirements of normalization." In other words: Get in line.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rhodesia and Its Neighbors

Ever since Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, Rhodesia and Zambia have agreed to live on bad terms without carrying their mutual dislike to extremes. Mr. Ian Smith's veiled threat to deprive Zambia of its power unless it stops the terrorists—or "Zimbabwe freedom fighters"—from crossing its territory to attack the Rhodesians suggests that this period is ending. Mr. Smith's tougher line with Zambia may well reflect South Africa's growing concern for security along all the borders of its sphere of influence.

—From The Times (London).

Policy and Practice

A disappointment for Mr. Wilson during his Washington visit was the intimation that the United States was not prepared to close her consulate in Salisbury. The Americans, of course, continue their United Nations obligation to maintain mandatory and comprehensive sanctions, and they have emphasized that keeping their consul in Rhodesia does not imply recognition of Mr.

Smith. It does, however, imply recognition that the British government is clinging to a failing policy.

It would be the height of altruism for the U.S. State Department to withdraw its official eyes and ears from a sensitive part of Africa in support of a British quarrel. Even if Rhodesian chrome may not be reaching American industry directly, there is every reason for Uncle Sam to wish to keep a finger in that pie.

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Effect of Bombing

In carrying their attacks to the suburbs of Cairo the Israelis appear to know what they are doing. General Dayan says he aims to teach the Egyptians that their deliberate repudiation of the 1967 cease-fire lines is more expensive for them than for Israel.

There are of course dangers in the policy, as General Dayan must know. The aim of the bombing is to demoralize the Egyptians, but in most wars bombing has had the opposite effect. It could strengthen President Nasser instead of weakening him.

—From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 2, 1895

NEW YORK.—There was a disgraceful fight in the House of Representatives today between Mr. Heard of Missouri and Colonel W.C.P. Breckinridge. During a debate Mr. Heard lost his temper, and indirectly referred to Col. Breckinridge's relations with a certain Miss Pollard. Col. Breckinridge called him an "insolent scoundrel" and Mr. Heard retorted that the Colonel was a liar. At this they went at each other hammer and tongue. They were at once called to the bar of the House, and both were forced to apologize.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 2, 1925

WASHINGTON, D.C.—As predicted, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has appropriated \$50,000,000 for food relief in the countries of Europe, but refused to state in what countries the money should be spent. The expenditure is left to the discretion of the State Department. This amount of \$50,000,000 is in place of \$150,000,000 which was urged by the President and by Secretary Glass to relieve suffering in Austria, Poland and Armenia. With this bill, help is on the way.



'Ah-h-h, Libya 1970'

Mediterranean Arms and Oil

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME.—The last modern statesman to try and make a more nostrum of the Mediterranean was Mussolini and he came a cropper. Since then the world's most famous sea has been a shared domain even if after World War II it was militarily dominated by the United States Sixth Fleet.

Some of NATO's most complex arguments came on Mediterranean questions and, despite U.S. preponderance, special fiefdoms were allotted by the alliance to British and French commands. De Gaulle finally extricated France's Navy and the intensity of British interest diminished as British overseas commitments dwindled.

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dominance,

development has been intrusion of a Soviet presence represented both by a sizable naval squadron and mounting political influence along the littoral. In 1965, General Gruenthal, NATO commander, told me: "We cannot afford to have the North African littoral go any more than we can afford to have Yugoslavia go, from a military point of view."

The Mediterranean's southern shore hasn't in a sense "gone" any more than Yugoslavia is; but it is scarcely under NATO either.

The argument the French make in extending their diplomatic sphere

eastward into Libya is that by so doing they are keeping Russia out.

The idea isn't new. When Edgar Faure was Premier of the Fourth Republic he specifically solicited American and British support for France's Libyan aspirations—long before petroleum was discovered there. For security reasons he wanted to guarantee that the southern Peacock wouldn't stir up trouble in the French African sphere of Chad—an assurance President Pompidou has, incidentally, now received.

Because of the festering Arab-Israel war, great emotion has been stirred by the French arms deal—particularly because it is so immense for tiny Libya. But arms are the only valid diplomatic currency in the present Arab world and Nasser himself has been urging some Arab leaders to buy French instead of Russian and allow Showtime for maneuver.

Arms are in fact being spent for access to Arab oil supplies, free of Soviet marketing control and to prevent the Soviet fleet from extending its strategic influence westward. Oil is an especially tricky subject and there is insufficient national control by Western governments over the private companies dealing in that commodity.

Despite nuclear power, the West's evolving industrial civilization relies more and more heavily on petroleum fuel and lubricants. It has been subjected to successful pressure by Arab sheiks owning the oil fields but relying on others to develop them. At one time the West retained access by paying out money; now it passes out arms.

The trouble with this currency is that it reflects immediately on the Arab-Israel military alliance and inflames possibilities of more fighting. But even if the French are recently the most flamboyant dealers in this market, the British and Americans are also involved—plus, most massively, the Russians.

Making Ideals a Fraud

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—In the few days since Congress, roasting from the heat of the anti-crime wave, returned from its midwinter recess, it has raised the greatest threat in many years to American liberty. The legal establishment in America, which ought best to understand this menace, has special responsibility for exposing the lasting consequences of momentary political hysteria.

Not since corrosive notions of "national security" came to prevail in the 1950s, bearing with them loyalty oaths, wire-taps and Joe McCarthy, has there been anything like the hysterical spree in which Democrats and Republicans alike, with approving nods from the Nixon administration, have tried to be in Sen. Sam Ervin's phrase:

"... So zealous in their efforts to enforce the law that they would emulate the example set by Senator in his blindness and destroy the pillars upon which the temple of Justice itself rests."

At the same time, as if to show the tempo in which it will receive the farce of justice, the House whipped through by 274 to 65 a measure that overruled the Supreme Court and resurrected the discredited program of barring so-called "subversives" from employment in defense plants.

As a result, anyone who ever planted a napalm plant has about as much chance of getting a defense job as of getting one with the Subversive Activities Control Board. And whether he picked or not, he can be fired from a defense job without even the right of confronting his accuser or knowing who he is—if a federal official decides that disclosure of the accuser's identity would be "substantially harmful" to the national security.

At the same time, as if to show the question of disclosure of an accuser's identity determined at least by a bureaucrat, the House voted him down by the thundering majority of 27 to 13, out of 453 virtually concerned members.

Who cares about a few subversives, any more than about a few crooks?

Who cares, to take the question beyond Congress, if a federal defense witness has nothing to say that a jury may hear, even before that witness can testify? Why should agitators like the Chicago Seven have the right to call such witnesses as a former attorney general, if he might say something useful to their defense?

Is the legal establishment of America, in particular, going to watch all this with impotent, relying on the Supreme Court to rectify it years from now, if ever, and only after untold damage to individuals at the hands of the state, after further demonstrations of this kind of "justice" to young people, many of whom already believe American ideals are a fraud?

This is a flagrant legislative example of the philosophy that the end justifies the means—catching the criminal validates any invasion of the rights supposedly guaranteed to all people. How long will it be, as a result, before agents come bursting without warning into the houses of political dissidents, contending under this law that any other procedure would have resulted in the destruction of pamphlets, documents and the like needed by society to convict?

But perhaps, as one respected senator said casually to a reporter, "Oh, the House will fix it all up." This is a thin reed to lean upon. Why should the House be more courageous than the Senate?

The day after the drug bill was

passed, a House subcommittee on District of Columbia matters approved a proposal that would permit Washington judges to jail "dangerous" criminal suspects for up to 60 days before trial. This measure, which suspends the presumption of innocence, was patterned on the Nixon administration's "preventive detention" bill and was limited to the voteless, helpless District of Columbia only because the broader measure is stalled in the House and Senate Judiciary Committees.

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Inflation Crisis Point: Searching for a Cure

By Arthur J. Goldberg

NEW YORK.—I am the last one to deny the utility of cliches to public officials. But a cliche cannot be substituted for a policy. I fear that this may be happening with respect to the administration's inflation policy.

Its cliche is governmental non-intervention in labor-management affairs. The most applauded statement that can be made to a business or labor audience is: "Let the government stay out of collective bargaining." But I know from experience that the government cannot stay out if a dispute impairs the national health, safety or economy.

President Nixon recognized this in 1969, when as Vice-President he intervened to help settle the 116-day steel strike. The still unsettled railroad controversy is an example affecting national health and safety. Secretary of Labor Shultz rightly put aside administration predictions against intervening to help resolve this dispute.

The Impact

More importantly, the administration has still to deal realistically with the impact of the sum total of collective bargaining on our inflationary economy. Collective bargaining does not operate in a vacuum. To illustrate, collective bargaining is not responsible for the more than \$80 billion a year of government expenditures in carrying on the tragic war in Vietnam.

Although collective bargaining may not be the prime cause of inflation, it contributes to its acceleration. Workers cannot be expected to moderate wage demands at the expense of living standards while prices and profits remain unrestrained. Employers cannot absorb increasing costs arising from collective bargaining without protecting profit margins.

The administration is concerned about this, but its remedy is fiscal and monetary restraint. This means higher interest rates, tighter credit, a diminution of the money supply, higher taxes, a reduction in governmental expenditures, a substantial budget surplus and higher levels of unemployment.

I am not reassured by statistics showing that the gross national product is slowing. These figures are accompanied by reports of price increases in key commodities, wage increases and growing lay-offs in important industries. Only last week the Commerce Department reported that food prices went up 2 percent in January.

The time has come—indeed it is long overdue—to supplement appropriate fiscal and monetary measures

by dealing directly with the impact of prices, wages and profit on inflation.

A good beginning for the administration would be to raise rather than lower its voice about more price and wage increases. "Jawboning" is not always effective, but silence on the part of government only strengthens the "guidelines." At least remind industry and labor that they must heed the pu-

lic interest in the wage-profit situation.

Robert Roosa, a perceptive economic analyst and financier, has advocated a wage-profit freeze. It would be in the form of a presidential appeal to maintain all prices, wages and dividends at present levels for six months.

The difficulty with Roosa's suggestion is the inequity of a price freeze, applicable to when others will have been freed by hiking prices or raising wages.

The difficulty with collective bargaining is the antipathy Americans have to direct controls—particularly based upon past distrust, bureaucratic administration, black

And Reconciliation

Nigeria Faces Task Of Reconstruction

By William Borders

ACROSS NIGERIA.—The University of Ibadan, 70 miles south of here, addressed a newspaper advertisement last week to "students from war-torn areas." In the mood for reconciliation that the Nigerian government is encouraging, the university welcomed back the former rebels, and took them when and where to register for the resumption of their studies. But then it added: "Students are warned not to expect ideal conditions. The university is merely responding to an emergency which the open end of the rebellion and hostility has brought."

The warning might apply despite the advent of a long-awaited peace; ideal conditions are thought to be far away, only for the ravaged territory in which the Biafrans had their last stand, but for the whole country.

From a view that Maj. Gen. Murtala Gowon, the head of state, had fought on the day the rebels surrendered, Nigeria has moved at one of the greatest moments of the history of our time. Having survived the mayhem of civil war, his argument runs, and then having solved "our problems ourselves, nation is come of age." But the end of the war has really brought maturity to this sprawling land, which is the most populous in Africa and potentially one of the richest, if it has been presented. Gen. Gowon, with at many regard as his greatest challenge.

"The Boy Scout"

The 25-year-old general, who so devout a Christian that he diplomats here call him "The Boy Scout," carefully refers to the conquered Biafrans "my brothers, Nigerian all." The Ibos, the minority tribe that led the rebellion, he has given assurances that there will be no discrimination. But occasional night-time violence and arson against them would surprise few people here. Some who fled in fear two or three years ago from the eastern part that became Biafra have already begun a trickle back to the sections where they are easily outnumbered, such as western Nigeria and Lagos, in the west.

But one Nigerian, asked privately whether he really expects as the government says it is, a mass return of Ibos from former secessionist territory, said in response: "It probably wouldn't be too wise a lot of black Americans want to move down to Alabama, would it?"

Ojukwu Blamed

Since the end of the war six weeks ago, the Nigerian Army government has carefully focused all the blame for secession on Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, who led it, and then Biafra just before it was run. It has been "Ojukwu's

vicious lies" and "Ojukwu's evil leadership," as the government here made the exonerator of all but the highest emblem of the Biafran leadership, a step toward reconciliation. "We must all welcome, with open arms, the people now freed from the tyranny and deceit of Ojukwu and his gang," Gen. Gowon said the other day.

This was a bit much even for some Nigerian newspapers, which are scarcely in the vanguard of dissent. One of them, published in a mid-western area that the Ibos overran early in the war, said in an editorial: "The people of this state want to be assured that those who inflicted all this agony upon ourselves and millions and millions of our fellow citizens outside the state will not be restored to their former positions of influence and, for that matter, affluence."

Outside the task of reconciling tribes where the hatreds sometimes run deep, Gen. Gowon's government is trying to bring the calm of daily routine into the territory that the rebels called Biafra, and which is now, simply, the East Central state, one of 12 states in the country.

That land was still, last week, largely without schools, electricity, mail, commerce or communications.

Money Problems

Travelers in the area in recent days report that money remains a central problem: there isn't any, except for the Biafran currency, and the merchants will now accept only Nigerian notes. Gen. Gowon himself ten days ago said that the federal government might assign some value to the rebel money, but he has done nothing about it.

The question of redeeming the rebel currency is complicated because some looting federal soldiers stole large amounts of Biafran cash from banks and stores as the territory fell. The soldiers, who are still patrolling the red clay roads and crowded villages of the territory, are to be pulled out soon, and replaced by policemen, and that will be a move toward normality. But what will become of all those troops is another question.

The army, which pays the rawest recruit more than \$50 a month, a lot of money for Nigeria, expended tenfold during the war to more than 100,000 men. In a land where unemployment is already high, can they all be turned back to civilian life?

Then there is the question of the land itself, its broken bridges and bombed-out roads. Every day more experts leave Lagos and head east to try to put the pieces back together. In recent days, the government has sent out highway engineers, linemen, sanitation workers and postal officials, to get the daily life going again. But after two and one-half years of brutal war, the task will be immense.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

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Death By Use of Heroin in New York City

TOTAL ALL AGES	
1950-1954	465
1955-1959	611
1960-1964	1,299
1965-1969	2,935

TOTAL TEENAGE DEATHS BY HEROIN	
15 and under	All teens
1960	0
1964	38
1967	79
1969	224

Deaths From Heroin Use Soar Among Adolescents in N.Y.

By Richard Severo

NEW YORK (NYT).—In 1960 there were 15; in 1964 there were 38; in 1967 there were 79; and last year a record number of 224 teenagers in New York City shot heroin into their veins and died from it.

Of this number, 55 were 16 or younger. It was the first year in the city's history that anyone under the age of 15 died from heroin use. Specifically, there was one 12-year-old, a 13-year-old, three 14-year-olds and fifteen 15-year-olds.

Nobody is quite sure how it is happening on why. But there seems little doubt that children—black, white and Puerto Rican, rich, poor and in-between—are becoming increasingly attracted to heroin.

The involvement of the very young was never more apparent than last week, when police arrested three boys—one of them only 11 years old—on suspicion of being heroin peddlers. Police then arrested a 33-year-old man, Victor Santiago, and accused him of employing boys from 11 to 15 years of age as sellers of heroin and other drugs.

Across Social Lines

It was clear that the involvement was cutting across social and ethnic lines. Isabel Salazar, the 12-year-old daughter of a prominent East Side psychiatrist, was found on Wednesday, dazed and bleary eyed in a West Side apartment building after a three-day drug binge. The girl said she sees people who look like ghosts and dots and said this of her habit:

"I take them—little blue pills, orange pills, green ones, pink and icy white ones—as often as

Various Effects

Those who have died have suffered from overdoses in about 70 percent of the cases. Too much heroin causes a depression of respiration and a drastic lowering of blood pressure. Others have died from hepatitis from dirty needles, from tetanus, and from bacterial endocarditis, an infection of the valves of the heart. Still other addicts, of course, have been shot while attempting robbery.

But somehow, the urgency of it all did not become apparent to many people until children began to die.

The most publicized case was that of Walter Vandermeer, a 12-year-old Harlem boy, who died last Dec. 14 and became the youngest addict-fatalite ever to be recorded in the city. His problems went deeper than the attention he got from the institutions supposedly charged with caring about such things.

The Vandermeer case has become something of a rallying point for those who think that more must be done. And now suddenly, politicians who were all but silent a year ago are voicing great concern over heroin use among children and doctors are now talking of the problem as an epidemic.

Political moves also were evident from the Arab side of the Middle East conflict with reports that President Nasser of the United Arab Republic visited Moscow recently. The Israelis declined to say whether or not they knew of the reported visit, but they saw good reasons for such a meeting.

Mr. Dayan, answering newsmen's questions on Wednesday, denied, however, that Israeli jets struck around Cairo were intended to topple the Egyptian president. He gave two strategic reasons for the raids: to help Israeli troops hold the front line along the Suez Canal, and to convince the Egyptian leaders that they are in no position to launch an all-out war.

Mr. Dayan said the aerial attacks that began Jan. 7 around the Egyptian capital were "not to bring the fall of Nasser" personally. I can't see that as an objective, and I don't really think we can do it."

Dayan's Reaction

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, asked if he thought this represented any change in American policy, replied that he will know better when Washington makes up its mind on an Israeli request made four months ago for more arms.

Although the Nixon statement fundamentally represented nothing new, his reasons for making it attracted speculation here. Some suggested that he was repairing links with Israel that

How to Do It?

If it is assumed that the strategy is a workable one with a fair chance of success, then the question must be asked: How is it to be carried out?

First, the Economic Report disclosed, without much detail, that the President will propose this week a budget with expenditure estimated at \$200.8 billion and receipts at \$202.1 billion, for a modest surplus of \$1.3 billion. If the budget works out as planned, including reasonable cooperation from Congress, this means that Federal fiscal policy will be moderately—but only moderately—restrictive for the next 18 months, counting the small surplus of \$1.5 billion now estimated for the current fiscal year.

Second, And most important, this kind of fiscal policy should allow the Federal Reserve Board to start relaxing what the President called "overly long and overly severe" monetary restraint. This is the key to the game plan.

One of the most active and controversial figures in the drug treatment picture at present is Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, who is founder and executive director of Odyssey House, which for more than three years has attempted to rehabilitate heroin addicts by using a psychiatric approach and group therapy.

She became convinced that the problem among adolescents had reached the point where a special approach was needed. And so last October, she opened what she calls the Adolescent Treatment Unit at 955 Bruckner Boulevard in the Bronx.

Neither the state nor the city warmed up to her ideas. And, neither gave her money.

Arthur F. Burns,

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Eurobonds

New Issue Total at \$182 Million; Pall Falls on Convertible Sector

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Feb. 1—Total new Eurobond issues amounted in the first month of the year came to \$182 million, up somewhat from the \$107 million in December, but well below the \$100 million raised in January, 1969.

The tally, from Kredietbank Luxembourg, points up several features of the developing 1970 market. For one, all the issues announced were denominated in dollars. For another, only two U.S. firms—Continental Telephone and Cooper Laboratories—were among the eight money-raising, and only two of the issues, totaling \$37 million, were convertible.

The one U.S. convertible, a \$10 million offering from Cooper, was priced at par last week with a coupon of 7 percent, as indicated by the manager, but a conversion price close to the company said that the cash was "on its way."

A spokesman for Investors Overseas Services, which managed the issue, said IOS "cannot speak for Commonwealth," but that "as far as we know, (the coupon) will be paid on time."

Commonwealth United has run into a spate of troubles this year, resulting in a recently lifted Securities and Exchange Commission ban on trading in its shares and a still-effective American Stock Exchange trading ban. Among other things, the California conglomerate reported a \$20.5 million loss in the first six months of 1969 and failed to pay \$165,000 in dividends due Sept. 30 on convertible preferred shares. Payment of the semi-annual coupon on the Eurobond would come to about \$600,000.

IOS and its affiliates have provided Commonwealth with some \$80 million in investment and loans this year, and SEC intervention has caused Commonwealth to reduce in several cases the size of payments to the IOS group.

Whether the coupon payment is made or not, the psychological fallout from the New York market weakness and the Commonwealth question combined to send Eurobond convertible prices down three to five points over the week with no provision had been

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Jan. 24	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
Latest Week	Prev. Week	1969
Commodity Index	113.5	114.2
Industry in Circulation	\$26,000,000	\$27,211,000
*Construction Index	300,000	301,000
Steel production (tons)	2,520,000	2,540,000
Motor vehicle production	167,970	167,405
Daily oil production (bbls.)	3,565,000	3,510,000
Freight car loadings	496,000	512,000
*Elect. Power output, kw-hr.	30,328,000	30,332,000
Business failures	182	162
Statistics for agricultural, lumber, railroads, steel, oil, electric power and housing volumes and the preceding week and latest available are enclosed.		

Jan. 24	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
Latest Week	Prev. Week	1969
Employed	78,758,000	78,115,000
Unemployed	2,624,000	2,710,000
Industrial production	170.9	171.1
*Personal Income	\$768,760,000	\$776,900,000
*Money supply	\$186,600,000	\$186,900,000
Consumer Price Index	129.3	129.3
*GDP	121.5	121.7
*Exports	32,258,000	32,211,000
*Imports	32,244,000	32,244,000
*Monetary inventories	\$85,365,000	\$84,940,000
Trade balance	\$8,464,000	\$8,123,000

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Latest Month	1968	1969
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Burns Storn In McCracken Foresees Relief In Price Rise Late in '70

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (UPI)—President Nixon's chief economic adviser said yesterday at the pace of price increases could fall to 3.5 percent a year by the end of 1970 and that a rise in unemployment resulting from the administration's anti-inflationary policies would not be large.

Paul W. McCracken, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, added these calls to the predictions contained in the annual Economic Report of the President, which was made public Friday.

Details on the administration's anti-inflation program will become available tomorrow, when the President's budget for the 1971 fiscal year is sent to Congress.

Measure of Inflation

Dr. Arthur F. Burns was sworn in yesterday as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and the President said at the White House ceremony that he wanted "lower interest rates and more money."

Mr. Nixon said he respected the independence of the Federal Reserve but that he hoped Dr. Burns would share his "strong views" on the economy.

Dr. Burns, the 10th chairman of the Federal Reserve, succeeds William McChesney Martin.

A rate of inflation of 3.5 percent in the final quarter of this year would compare with rates of 4.7 percent for the same period of 1969. The figures that Mr. McCracken used in his news conference yesterday were those that measure a change in prices for the entire national output—a statistic known to economists as a deflator for the gross national product.

In general, economists consider it a better measure of the inflationary trend in the economy than the Consumer Price Index, which measures price changes only for those articles of consumption bought by middle-income city families.

For 1970 as a whole, the administration predicted that price increases for the entire national product would average 3 percent. For 1969, the average was 4.7 percent.

Mr. McCracken reaffirmed what had been said about unemployment in the President's Economic Report—namely, that

it would rise somewhat during the year as the anti-inflationary policies being followed by the government take hold.

But "I do not see any large rise in unemployment," Mr. McCracken said. Under questioning, he agreed that he would consider a rise in the unemployment rate to 5 percent of the work force "pretty large."

Both the Economic Report and Mr. McCracken pointedly avoided giving any figures on the expected level of the unemployment...

"The objective of economic policy is not to produce unemployment," Mr. McCracken said. But he said that at "certain stages of the economy" it was necessary to follow policies that might produce some unemployment. The allusion was clearly to the current inflation and the administration's commitment to stop it.

It has already been disclosed that Mr. Nixon's budget will show a surplus of \$13 billion, with total outlays of \$300.8 billion. The administration considers this "very lean, budgetary," Mr. McCracken said.

"We are taking about as tough a stance on fiscal [budgetary] policy as is possible to take," he said.

Greece Lowers Tariff for Russia

ATHENS, Feb. 1 (Reuters)—A special protocol providing for reduced tariffs on a number of Soviet products imported into Greece was published here last week.

The concessions lower rates by up to 90 percent of the 1962 tariffs on the products and cover goods worth about \$3.5 million in present trade levels between the two countries. Included are tractors, bulldozers, cranes, cars, motorcycles, sewing machines and watches.

Greek imports from the Soviet Union amount to about \$35 million a year, and its exports to Russia total about \$20 million.

The protocol is valid for two years, when it can be extended by mutual agreement.

Tugboat Crews Begin Strike in N.Y. Harbor

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Tugboat crews in New York Harbor docked their vessels at midnight yesterday and went out on strike. The walkout threatened to disrupt freight shipments and slow passenger service in the nation's port.

Bargaining units for Local 33, United Marine Division of the National Maritime Union, and the Transportation Employers' Association had reported no progress when they halted negotiations six hours before the midnight deadline.

The 4,000-member union is seeking a 100 percent pay increase plus a \$200-per-month retirement pension after 20 years of service, regardless of age. It also is asking overtime pay for some crews.

house Acquisition Off
NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (Special)—West Germany's Economic Minister, Karl Schiller, informed the Reich Finance Minister, Walther d'Etschbaumer, of the impending move Friday, one of his aides said.

Mr. Schiller explained that West Germany wants to draw foreign capital to Germany after billions of invested money were drawn after the October reactivation of the mark and on account of higher interest rates.

Mr. Schiller said: "He will con-

cern Common Market authorities in weeks before taking the step."

Mr. Schiller and Mr. d'Etschbaumer also considered it necessary to take international action against high interest rates, Schiller's aide reported. Mr. Schiller suggested internationally concerted action to get rates down.

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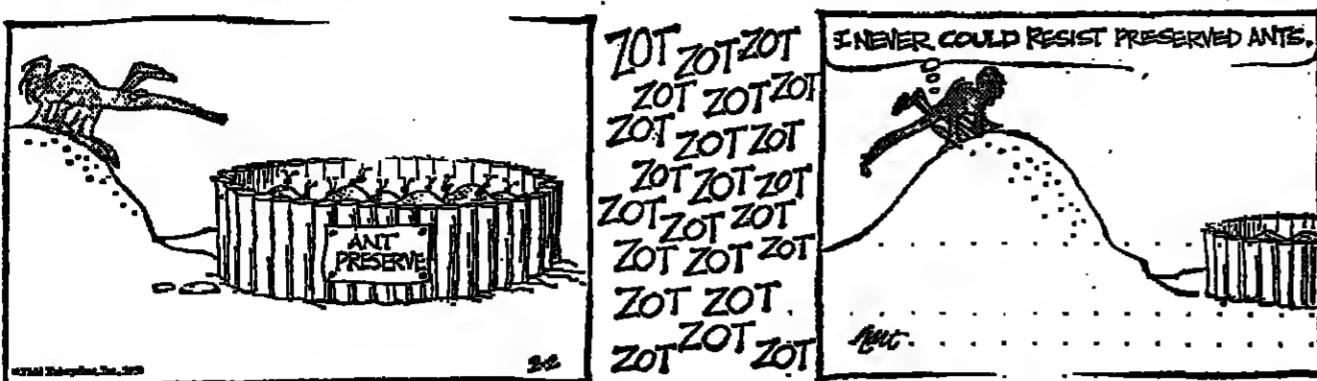
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WHERE TO STAY IN THE U.S.A.

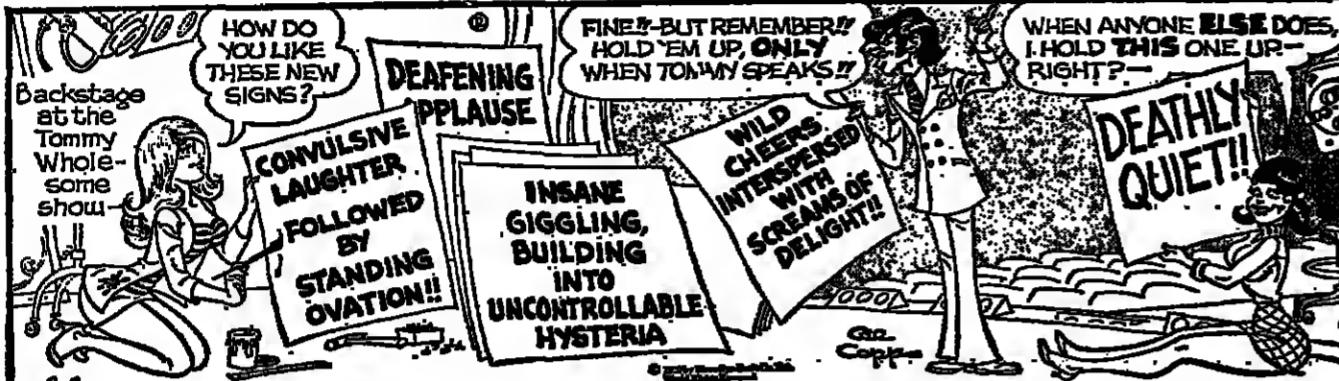
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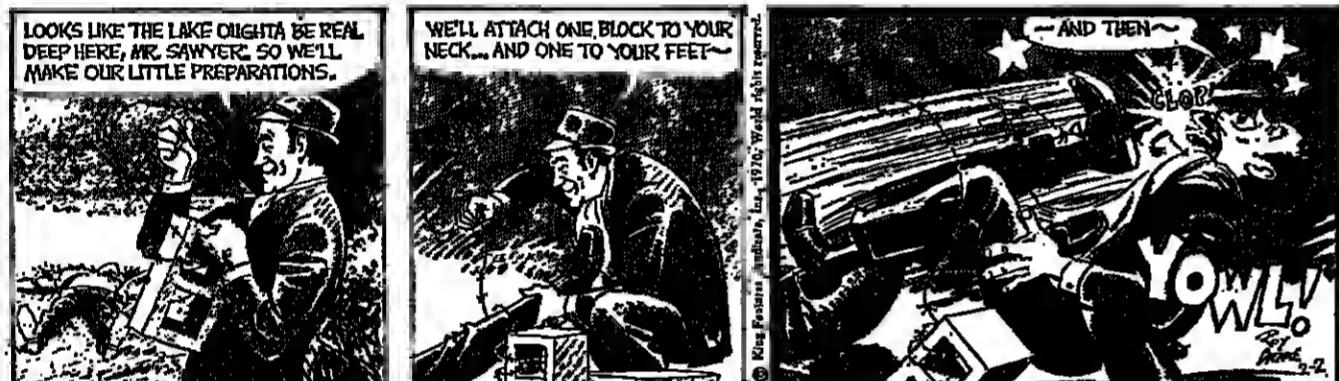
BEEBLEBAILEY



MISSPEACH



BUZSAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In the diagramed deal, played in the 1965 world championship, there was an element of mystery about the auction.

East's opening bid of one club was a Roman System bid showing 12 to 15 points and a balanced hand. South's double showed general strength, and West's one-diamond bid was negative. When this was doubled by North, West retreated into one spade.

When North cue-bid two spades, suggesting that North-South bid to game, some confusion resulted. The late Kenneth Konstan, sitting South, momentarily forgot that West had bid spades and took his partner's two-spade bid as natural.

He "raised" his partner's spades, apparently making a return cue-bid, and North bid four hearts, feeling it was time somebody made a natural bid for the partnership. South assumed that this was a second suit, and naturally returned to four spades.

When West doubled, North passed, presumably in the belief that his partner held a massive spade suit. If South had passed, the result would have been a disaster—probably an 1,100-point penalty. But Konstan finally had misgivings: he asked for a review of the auction, uncovered his error and corrected the contract to four no-trump.

East could hardly be blamed for doubling four no-trump, but the contract could not be defeated. West led a club, and the queen was allowed to win. East continued with the king, and the declarer took three club tricks followed by five diamond

tricks. He could not be prevented from making one trick in each major suit for a total of ten.

NORTH

♦ A 2

♥ K 10 5 4

♦ A K 14 3

♦ 9 3 2

WEST: ♦ A 10 5 4 3

♦ 9 8 6

♦ 8 5

♦ 10 8 5

♦ 10 8 5

EAST (D)

♦ A 7 9

♦ A 17

♦ 10 8 7 2

♦ K 4

SOUTH: ♦ K 0 7 6

♦ Q 3 2

♦ Q 8

♦ A 17 6

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

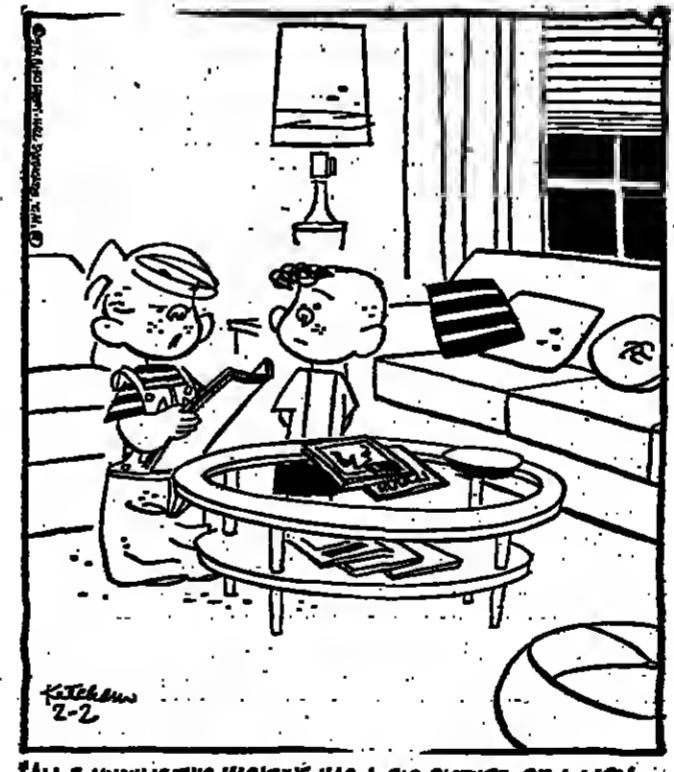
East South West North
1 ♦ Dbl. 1 ♦ Dbl.
Pass Pass 1 ♦ Dbl.
2 ♦ Dbl. 2 ♦ Dbl.
3 ♦ Dbl. 4 ♦ Dbl.
4 ♦ Dbl. 4 M.T. Pass Pass
Pass Dbl. Pass Pass Pass

West led the club five.

Solution to Friday's Puzzles

ARDA	SPAN	AIFAR
LEAST	TORPE	ILLIPIO
ON THE FENCE	IRIS	
ATE	ROAO	DRESSY
FOX FARM	BAHUNT	
SILE	HOER	LUV
AREIA	USER	AWARIE
COMMON	KNOWLEDGE	
AMBER	ANNA	DIYER
DER	BETIA	LOG
DOPINE	BLUEBIRD	
DIGITS	WREN	UNE
LIDDLE	IDIOTIC	CARDS
SCOTT	GUNK	ELSTIE
GUY	NODE	BATTS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ALL I KNOW IS THIS MAGAZINE HAS A BIG PICTURE OF A LADY THAT FOLDS OUT, AND WE'RE NOT SUPPOSED TO LOOK AT IT."

JUMBLE — That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BOREP © 1970 by Charles W. Morris

GANOW

DAJEGG

RUBENK

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



How come you're
so grumpy?
I'm not even
a dragon!

HOW YOU FEEL AFTER
A BIG WEEKEND?

Now arrange the circled letters
to form the surprise answer, as
suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: VILLA - NEVY BOUNTY SWERVE
Answer: A kind of employee that might be found
in TAVERNS - SERVANT

BOOKS

HOUSE OF GOLD

By Elizabeth Cullinan. Houghton Mifflin. \$2.95. 321 pp.

Reviewed by William McPherson

MET the Devilins, an incredible family like most, so ordinary on the surface, so flawed beneath, who are gathered in their aged mother's house for her long day's dying.

It is "not a very comfortable house and not a very happy one, either"—nor for that matter, is it very sad, which might seem unusual under the circumstances. It is, however, unrelentingly real, which sums up what is right as well as what is wrong with this first novel winner of a respected Houghton Mifflin literary fellowship award.

Consider this bit of dialogue: "I have an idea. Why not let me go out, an hour or so before you want to eat, and get the fresh air or an honest dose of rage and despair from Irish heart of a woman?"

"Homemade is so much better," he says. "Give it a thought, anyway." Real? Save us, yes. Banal? Unflinchingly so, as banal as the verbal signals most of us exchange much of the time, perhaps. But as literary shorthand it deftly limns the enormous ordinariness of people for whom clichés supply the novocaine against the dull aches in their lives, people who find themselves saying: "It's a sin to let good food go to waste" to avoid expressing what gnaws away at their innards: their own small failures of nerve and of love.

Who are these people, so crippled yet so quiet? They are the adult children of the couple: Mrs. Devilin, a woman of such piety—but little religion—that her house seems awash in holy water; of such moral obtuseness that she could never see the little ruins she was making of her children's lives—ruins that the children themselves only vaguely sense.

Two of her daughters are nuns whose religion is insufficient buttress against the dictates of this world. Both are on Librium or, when life gets rougher, Butasol ("they're a little stronger"). One son is a priest, Father Phil, who wanted to be a missionary but is instead a slightly overweight, perspiring professional man presiding over what seems to be a rest home for spiritually and physically ailing Jesuits.

"whatever he said, one reaction was always appropriate—a merciful smile—affectionate, untroubled, and expressive of not much more than met the eye."

Another daughter, wanting to be a nun, instead married an ex-minister who then studied law but failed his bar exam. And so on through nine children, three of them deceased.

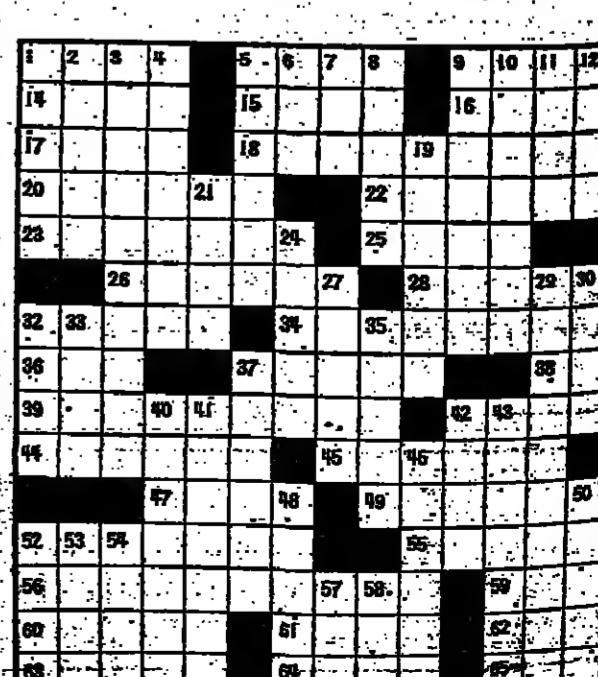
To give Miss Cullinan her due, these lugubrious details are set down with considerable skill, especially in Mrs. Devilin's own "autobiographical" account of her triumphant road to glory, set in the middle of the book as "The Story of a Mother."

It read like a fairy tale, a sister-lad observes, "the clear lines and brilliant colors of the surfaces; tragedy and triumph and nothing in between, nothing but the bold sweep of events past all that was day to day or moment-to-moment past boredom, irritation, triviality."

Among the art exhibits scheduled to open in Gelnhause museum in February, an exhibition by Pierre Bonnard, exhibited at the Hamburg Kunsthalle (Feb. 14-April 5), "Silenzio: 1968-69," at the National Gallery in Prague (Feb. 7-March 9), "Art in Many Today" at the Cologne Kunsthalle (Feb. 14-May 12) and a Julius Bissier exhibition at Dusseldorf Kunsthalle (Feb. 21-April 5).

CROSSWORD — By Will W.

ACROSS	
1 Gazer's globe	
5 Snakebird	
5 Cats	
9 Big	
14 Thai money	
15 Oh —?	
16 Artery	
17 — of faces	
18 Santa Ana's country	
20 Soot	
22 — warmer	
23 Reference work	
25 Garyneede's father	
26 Maxim	
28 Billed	
32 Billiard stroke	
34 Riptide	
35 Skin	
37 Flees in a way	
38 Culpa	
39 Frameworks	
42 U.S. missiles	
44 Star-shaped	
45 Ape	
47 Asian prefix	
52 Indigent	
53 Knot in wood	
54 Teutonic goddess	
55 Gazer's globe	
56 Moslem ruler	
57 Gambol	
58 Illusion	
59 Girl's nickname	
60 Handwriting	
61 River to Elbe	
62 Animal shelter	
63 Holiday, etc.	
64 Type style	
65 Days or times	
66 Holiday, etc.	
67 Style	
68 — at end of	
69 Biggest's	
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Observer**The Longest 4 Weeks**

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—One man's appointment calendar for February:

1. Sunday: What? Both Sunday and February can fall on the same day? Must remember to buy another kind of calendar next year. Good day to start reading "Remembrance of Things Past."

2. Monday: Children bring report cards this evening. Have two martinis at lunch. Have two more martinis at tea time.

3. Tuesday: Don't forget to tell children before they go to school this morning you love them anyhow.

4. Wednesday: Think about President Nixon today, especially if it rains. Get shoes shined.

5. Thursday: Buy razor blades in case another Sunday occurs in February. Try to memorize some jokes to tell at lunch. Try to find out from Myra when our wedding anniversary occurs.

6. Friday: Write a thank-you note for Friday. Get bank loan today for tomorrow's trip to supermarket.

7. Saturday: Haranguing children for slothful habits, messy bedrooms, not cleaning garage, watching too much television, etc.

8. Sunday: Before getting out of bed, remember to tell Myra to hide the razor blades. Start "Remembrance of Things Past" again. If dangerous depressed, cheer up by imagining you have been ordered to write a fan letter to Attorney-General McClellan.

9. Monday: Remember not to

U.S. Company Planning Record Generator Unit

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (NYT).—The American Electric Power System has committed itself to the largest single generating unit in the history of the electric power industry.

Douglas C. Cook, president of American Electric Power, and Gov. Arch A. Moore of West Virginia, who made a joint announcement at Charleston, W. Va., pointed out that the addition of the 1.3 million-kilowatt unit to the John E. Amos plant near Charleston would make that plant the world's largest privately owned generating station.

At present, the Consolidated Edison Co. Ravenswood unit 3, rated at one million kilowatts, is believed to be the largest operating unit in the industry.

start thinking about Vietnam again. Get bank loan today for this week's lunch bills.

10. Tuesday: Find out if Congress still exists and, if so, why. Find out whose 'ies' February was.

11. Wednesday: Ash Wednesday; count 40 days ahead and make note on calendar to compliment Myra on her new hat.

12. Thursday: Lincoln's Birthday. Think about Nixon. Carl Sandburg, Raymond Massey. Remove rouge spots from new green necktie.

13. Friday: Friday the 13th? A month like this could . . . Keep family inside today, as there could be another February Sunday hiding in the bushes.

14. Saturday: Apologize to Myra for forgetting to give her a valentine. Promise her Jamaica next year.

15. Sunday: Stay in bed with a terrible cold. Start reading "Remembrance of Things Past."

16. Monday: Let it snow! Let it rain! Let it mud! Think about job. Go to a funeral.

17. Tuesday: Face it—it's February. Try skipping a few days, if this not practical, see a doctor.

18. Saturday: Skip ahead to the second chapter of "Remembrance of Things Past." Get shoes shined. Try to find out from Myra if wedding anniversary is approaching.

19. Monday: Write 100 times, "I will never again start drinking brandy milk punches at 10 a.m. on a February Sunday to see if we can make either February or Sunday, but preferably both, go away."

20. Tuesday: Practice looking less miserable for the arrival of March. Write to Nixon to ask if it is all right to think about Vietnam again.

21. Wednesday: Well then, skip back to the first chapter of "Remembrance of Things Past."

22. Thursday: Take a member of the Silent Majority to lunch. Get car greased and have front fenders and grill replaced. Get a bank loan today for bus fares to work next month.

23. Friday: Have the children cleaned and pressed, get Myra washed and waxed, and take the car to dinner at *chez de trop*. Urge it to think more about Nixon's good points. Get a bank loan today to cover next week's price increases.

24. Saturday: Give yourself a surprise treat for surviving another February by putting aside "Remembrance of Things Past" for a few years. Think about Spiro Agnew.

Mary Blume

In your mother's love, life makes you a promise at the dawn of life that it will never keep.

Romain Gary.



Melina Mercouri, after aging, in "La Promesse de l'Aube."

Roger Corneau.

PARIS.—Melina Mercouri and her husband, Jules Dassin, are currently making their seventh film together: "Promise at Dawn," based on Romain Gary's memoir of his mother, Nina Kacew.

Nina was a small-time Russian-Jewish actress and a big-time Mom. A courageous battler and an expert charmer, she decided early on that the world would be her son's oyster. Romain, she outrageously decreed, would become a French diplomat, a wartime hero, and a prize-winning novelist. The odd thing is that he did become all three.

"Nina," says Mr. Dassin, the film's producer-director-screenwriter, "has moments that go from extreme grace to real trooper vulgarity. And at no time, at any second, does she have a doubt."

Chagall Dancer

"Nina," says Miss Mercouri, who loves her, "has imagination, she has wings to fly. She is a Mother Courage with fantasy and humor. She dies with panache, with a smile, with coquettishness. She is funny. She is," she added, "a megalomaniac."

Miss Mercouri has wanted to play Nina since she read "Promise at Dawn" seven years ago. "I always wanted to do something for the Jewish people. At that time Julie was hoping to film "The Last of the Just" and I said if ever I did a Jewish thing I wouldn't want the concentration camps, the agony. I would want a Chagall, the survival. A Chagall dancer."

The atmosphere on the set of the Chagall dancer has been properly tragicomic. Mr. Dassin took a terrible fall at the start of filming, in which he fractured both feet, and there were such minor agonies as several costumes bursting up in Rome where they were being

made ("We cried a lot," says Theoni Aldridge, the costume designer).

There is also a lot of hugging and kissing and in Miss Mercouri's dressing room, an authentic agoro atmosphere (indeed, executive producer Joseph E. Levine, president of Avco Embassy Pictures, has been known to refer to "Promise at Dawn" as "that Greek picture"). Each member of the crew will be seen in a tiny role because Mr. Dassin likes to see faces he loves in his films.

Shooting began in Nice and will soon move from Paris to Leningrad and Cracow, Poland. Miss Mercouri spends much time knitting with furious concentration because she has been told it is relaxing. She makes endless red scarves for the crew. "They laugh at me because it's the only thing I can make," she says. "I have knitted kilometers."

"I will cry for the biggest part," she says, "but when I get it I will run away."

Marxist-Leninist. He also reads PAF! comics.

"Promise at Dawn" is the hardest film role Melina Mercouri has had, and the best one since "Never on Sunday." She has just been asked to replace Katharine Hepburn on Broadway in "Coco," and while she is pleased by the honor she is not sure she will do it. She has been devoting her energy and magnificent courage to the Greek resistance since the colonels took over, and it is clear that acting, these days, takes second place.

"I will cry for the biggest part," she says, "but when I get it I will run away."

Three Ages

As Nina she appears at three ages: mid-30s, mid-40s, and mid-60s. The 60s, which scared her most, have turned out to be her favorite.

"I had the same impression when I was in Crete—when I saw the old people there, I was less afraid of death. Nina at 60 still has things to do, she is still beautiful. It comforts me as a woman. I have a quietness in my heart that it is not so terrible to be old."

In addition to acting, Miss Mercouri sings a song to cheer a frightened Romain on the way from Poland to France, the promised land. The French version had been recorded when, with little warning, Miss Mercouri was told she would have to record the tricky new English lyrics "C'est freaky," she said of the first take.

The job, accomplished with remarkable good cheer, was hard and rushed. Before each take, Miss Mercouri tore off a scrap of paper to knead in her fingers as she sang. Soon, there was a small heap of paper scraps at her feet.

"Relax, Melina," said the composer, Georges Delerue, with a tight smile.

"To relax," answered Melina, "you have to come from America, the strongest country in the world. How can you be Greek and relax?"

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